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10/621,802	07/16/2003	David Haines	21534-002CIP	1462	
30623 7590 05/22/2007 MINTZ, LEVIN, COHN, FERRIS, GLOVSKY AND POPEO, P.C. ONE FINANCIAL CENTER BOSTON, MA 02111			EXAMINER		
			FAY, ZOHREH A		
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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Paper No(s)/Mail Date

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)

Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other:

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Claims 68-83 and 107-113 are presented for examination.

The amendments and remarks filed on February 28, 2007 have been received and entered.

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claims 107-113 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claims 107-113 are indefinite as to the phrase "wherein the composition comprising a carotenoid and a polyphenol comprises:". Applicant lists a group of ingredients, which some of them are neither a carotenoid nor a polyphenol.

The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

Claims 68-83 and 107-113 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. The claims are directed to a method of treating "a symptom of dry eye syndrome". Such method requires treatment of unspecified disease and no evidence indicates that treatable disease was known to the applicant. Therefore, the fact pattern indicates that applicant was not in possession of

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the claimed method of use. In the absence of understanding the disease to be treated, the artisan would not have accepted that applicant was in possession of the invention. The claims are also directed to a method of treating dry eye using "a carotenoid", a "polyphenol" and "an omega-3 fatty acid". The following precedent is believed to be relevant to the instant case. Regents of the University of California v. Eli Lilly & Co., 119 F.3d 1559, 1568 (Fed. Cir. 1997), cert. Denied, 523 U.S. 1089 S.Ct. 1548 (1998). hold that an adequate written description requires a precise definition, such as by structure, formula, chemical name, or physical properties, "not a mere wish or plan for obtaining the claimed chemical invention." Eli Lilly, 119, F.3d at 1566. The Federal Circuit Court has adopted the standard set forth in the Patent and Trademark Office guidelines for examination of Patent applications under 35 U.S.C. 112 first "written" Description" requirement ("Guidelines"), 66 Fed.Reg 1099 (Jan. 5, 2001), which state that a written description can be met by "showing that an invention is complete by disclosure of sufficient detailed, relevant identifying characteristics, "including, inter alia, functional characteristics when coupled with a known or disclosed correlation between function and structure...."Enzo Biochem, inc. v. Gen-Probe inc., 296 F.3d, 316 1324-25 (Fed. Cir. 2002) (quoting guideline, 66 Fed Reg. At 1106 (emphasis added). Moreover, although Eli Lilly and Enzo were decided within the factual content of DNA sequences. this does not preclude extending those reasoning of those cases to chemical structures in general. Univ. of Rochester v.G.D. Searle 7 Co., 249 F. supp. 2d 216, 225 (W.D.N.Y.2003).

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Applying the reasoning of the above-cited case law to the facts at hand, the instant specification fails to provide an adequate written description of suitable carotenoids, polyphenol compounds and omega-3 fatty acids. The specification describes only a limited number of such compounds. The instant claims generally recite "a carotenoid", "a polyphenol" and "an omega-3 fatty acid". When functional claims are drawn this broadly, they are inclusive of any carotenoid, any polyphenol and any omega-3 fatty acids. Accordingly, the instant specification fails to provide an adequate written description of "a carotenoid", "a polyphenol" and "an omega-3 fatty acid" generally.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Zohreh A. Fay whose telephone number is (571) 272-0573. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday 9:30-6:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Thurman Page can be reached on (571) 272-0602. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

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